# Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1834. No. 728.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.


"**Better and better still,**" quoth he. [*Hudibras.*

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

## LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the

**SALISBURY ACADEMY.**

**3d Class, for 1834.**

*TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.*

To be drawn at Charlotte, N. C.
*On Wednesday, the 1st day of October.*

**Stevenson & Points,**
*Managers.*

CAPITAL PRIZE, } **$5,000!**

### SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $5,000 | is | $5,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | is | 3,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,010 | is | 2,010 |
| 10 Prizes of | 1,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 500 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 300 | is | 3,000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 200 | is | 4,000 |
| 50 Prizes of | 100 | is | 5,000 |
| 60 Prizes of | 50 | is | 3,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 30 | is | 3,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 366 Prizes of | 15 | is | 5,490 |
| 6,000 Prizes of | 9 | is | 54,000 |
| 6,000 Prizes of | 5 | is | 30,000 |
| 6,000 Prizes of | 3 50 | is | 21,000 |
| 18,829 Prizes, amounting to | | | $157,500 |

### MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The prizes of $9, $5, and $3 50, are disposed of in the following manner, viz The 6000 tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $9 each, and the 6000 tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $5 each, and the 6000 tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to $3 50 each.

EXAMPLE

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to $9 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to $5 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to $3 50 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, put up by the managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

| | |
|---|---|
| A package of 10 whole tickets will cost | $35 00 |
| And must draw nett | 14 87½ |
| | $20 12½ |

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $20 12½, get the managers' certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $14,87½, that being the amount the package must draw of necessity—say,

| | |
|---|---|
| A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be | $20 12½ |
| For 10 Half tickets, | 10 06¼ |
| For 10 Quarter tickets, | 5 03 |

☞ All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance; enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, N. C." and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole Tickets, | $3 50 |
| Halves, | 1 75 |
| Quarters, | 0 87½ |

☞ Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*** All orders from a distance (post paid,) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*
September 2. 37—tdd

**JOB PRINTING,**
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy anddespatch.

**Blanks** for sale at this Office.

### Hillsborough RACES.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES will commence the 23d September, and continue four days.

1st day. Colt stake, for three year olds, mile heats, $50 entrance, to close and name the 22d; three or more entries to make a race.

2d day. Three mile heats, free for all ages; weight according to the rules of the turf.

3d day. Two mile heats, free for all ages.

4th day. Mile heats, best three in five, free for all ages.

All entrances for the club will be ten per cent. on the purses, and the amount for each day's race will be allotted by the Jockey Club at their meeting the evening preceding the races. This is the commencement of a new Club, and it is therefore impossible to state the amount of the purses, as it is expected many names will yet be added to the list.

PROPRIETOR.

August 10. 34—

☞ The Danville Reporter will please publish the above and forward their account.

### The Saddling Business

IS carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

***READY MADE WORK,***

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 5. 30—tf

*CAIN & KIRKLAND*

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

**SPRING GOODS,**

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

☞ They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for *all* indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29. 20—

**LEMUEL LYNCH,**
***Clock and Watch Maker and Jeweller.***

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch.

*Watches Clocks. and Time Pieces,*

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

*WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,*

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th. 14—

☞ THE NAME CHANGED. ☜

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON, N. C.

**A Weekly Newspaper,**

TO BE DEVOTED TO

Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF

**THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.**

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke county, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to *names*, when he considered his *principles* orthodox, he selected "The Mountain *Sprout*," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The subscriber, however, is aware that "there is something in a name;" and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the people of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided, but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the states, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of internal improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the editor's adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginitive powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. H. MADRA.

August 19. 35—

***Wanted,***

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

JOHN COOLEY.

December 31. 50—

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

**Lemuel Lynch.**

April 29. 20—

*Ox Discourse. or "Permanent and Universal Laws."*

**2000** COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4. 21—

***RURAL ECONOMY.***

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Domestic Enclycopedia.

RAPE, OR COLE-SEED, BRASSICA NAPUS, L.

A valuable indigenous plant, of the uses of which we have already given a concise account. We shall, therefore, add a few particulars relative to its culture, &c. to render our statements more complete.

This plant is cultivated principally for the purpose of expressing the oil from its seed, by which it is also propagated: the best kind of the latter should be large and black; it ought to be sown in the month of June (in the proportion of two pounds per acre, broadcast,) with the two forefingers and thumb, to prevent it from shooting up in *patches;* it may likewise be drilled, at the distance of 12 or 14 inches apart. Sometimes rape and turnips are sown together; but such practice is not economical; as the two crops mutually injure each other.

Rape yields more abundantly after beans, turnips, or cabbages; the soil being previously ploughed twice, *north and south*, for the better reception of the solar heat; and, if transplanted, such plants will vegetate with uncommon luxuriance, so as amply to repay the additional expense.

Rape seed attains maturity from July to September; and, as it is easily shed, the plants are generally cut with sickles; laid on the ground to dry; and the seed is rubbed out on a large cloth spread in the middle of the field, whence it is conveyed to the mill. The oil which these seed yield by expression, is employed for various useful purposes in domestic life, and particularly for burning in lamps; but, as it is apt to become ranced, M. Thenard has published the following practical method of *purifying* it. He directs 1½ or 2 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid to be added to 100 parts of oil, and the whole to be perfectly incorporated by agitation: the fluid immediately becomes turbid, assuming a dark green cast: and, in the course of three quarters of an hour, the coloring particles begin to collect in lumps. The agitation must now cease: and double the weight of oil or vitriol, diluted with pure water, should be added: in order to mingle these different ingredients, the stirring ought to be renewed for the space of half an hour; after which the whole may be left to settle for seven or eight days. At the end of that time, the oil will be found on the surface; on being gently drawn off, and filtered through cotton or wool, it will be almost entirely divested of color, smell, and taste; so that it will burn clear, without any interruption.

The refuse of rape, after expressing the oil, is known by the name of *rape-cake;* the economical uses of which we have already stated. The whole plant is of great service in feeding cattle; and, after the seed is threshed, the straw and chaff, on being burnt, afford ashes equally valuable as the best potashes.

From the Gennessee Farmer.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

The account given in a late number of the Farmer, of the beneficial effect of charcoal dust in the culture of onions, reminds me of an experiment made by one of our farmers last year, and which I think may be turned to good account. He had prepared his onion beds in the usual manner, sowed his seed at the proper time, but the seed did not come up, and his beds were soon covered with young weeds which grew unmolested. After he had finished his corn planting, he procured some good seed, and to refit his beds for its reception, covered the surface with straw to the depth of a foot or more, and burned it over. By repeating this operation the ground was completely cleared of the weeds, and without stirring the surface more than was necessary to deposite the seed, he sowed them; they grew finely, no weeds came up, and he had a fine crop of onions. This year he caused his onion ground to be prepared early, that the weeds might have time to start before the time of sowing, when he as last year burned straw over his beds, and sowed his onions. By this proceeding he secures two important ends—he eradicates all weeds from the surface, and the ashes and charcoal of the straw furnish the best possible dressing for the onions. W. G.

*Otisco, May 30, 1834.*

### A Subterranean Village.

A Subterranean Indian Village has recently been found by the Georgia Gold Miners in excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. It is in a place called Nacoochee Valley, and is from seven to nine feet below the surface. The houses which have been discovered, are thirty-four in number, and are of common Indian construction, being of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, and ten or twelve feet long, the whole imbedded to the depth mentioned, in rich auriferous gravel. The land beneath which these interesting relics were found, was covered, at its first settlements by the whites, by heavy timber denoting great antiquity to the buildings. The following extracts from a letter to the editor of the Southern Banner, gives further particulars. *N. Y. Enquirer.*

The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations have been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting developements will be made, when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found, at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposites was diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratrum, of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was inbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is not difficult to acount for the deposite of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposite of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of the diluvial land is from ten to fifty feet above the present level of the steams. These deposites exhibit appearance of as great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duke's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of a quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in all this country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth, and about the same in diamater. What its use could have been is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c. or in some of their plays or games. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people than the present race of Indians.

*Nick Names.*—The Illinois Pioneer gives the following list of nick names, adopted to distinguish the citizens of the Western states.

In Kentucky they are called Corn Crackers,
Ohio - - - Buckeyes,
Indiana - - - Hoosiers,
Illinois, - - - Suckers,
Missouri - - - Pukes.
Michigan T. - - Wolverines,
The Yankees are called Eels.

### MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

There is no individual of our acquaintance possessing such a thorough knowledge of men and politics as the above named gentleman. It is however not to be wondered at, for there are few who have so long basked in the sunshine of Executive favor; but how in nature he should know so much of men and things in New York, is more than we shall stop to inquire. That he has a pretty considerable notion of all the subjects he treats upon, there's no denying. He is just the man that's fit for an editor, and David Crocket deserves well of his country for advising him to pull up stakes at Washington. The Downing Gazette came to hand this morning, and we cannot deny ourselves and readers the gratification of copying from it the following caption to a speech of Mr. Hoffman.

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Hallo! what is to pay now? Has Mr. Ogden Huffman of New York, deserted the Gineral? Well, now I *am* up a tree. Why he was one of the Gineral's right hand men in York State. I should as soon have thought of Mr. Van Buren himself quitting and going agin the Gineral, as I should Mr. Huffman. He was the Regency's District Attorney, was a very nice sort of a man, and a real pealer for speaking. The Gineral set a good deal by him, and I don't know how he

will stan it when he comes to hear that he has gone over and left him.

I'm afraid he'll get into a real tantrum about it. I really wish I could be there to pacify him as I used to, when things didn't go right—for I don't like to see him pestered so; he's got to be old, and it's wearing him out. But that Kitchen Cabinet is at the bottom of the whole of this trouble I told the Gineral before I left Washington that the Kitchen Cabinet would be the ruin tion of him and the rest of us, if he didn't turn 'em out of doors, for the people was all going over in flocks. But they got his head so completely turned, he wouldn't seem to know what he was about.

If I said any thing to him about it, he would look at me and stare, as though he thought I was joking, or else I was out of my head. But I'm afraid the Kitchen Cabinet has done the job for him already. They've drove off a great many of his best friends, and now if such men as Mr. Huffman has got to going over, I don't see but the Gineral will have to give up the ship. I believe I must write to him pretty soon and give him a little serious advice. The Gineral used to take my advice in good part, and perhaps he'll listen to me now.

I was a good deal struck up when I found Mr. Huffman had gone over, for he was one of the best men in York State. They had a great Whig meeting of young men tother day in New York, and Mr. Huffman was there, and he got up and made a speech, and told 'em where the Kitchen Cabinet was leading the country to, and how if they went on at this rate every thing was all going to ruin, and how he couldn't in conscience go with 'em any longer. His speech is so full of the matter and sounds so reasonable, I thought I'd publish it—so here it is.

From the Raleigh Register.

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This subject, so intimately blended as it is with the best interests of the state, cannot be too much thought of, or too frequently made the subject of public investigation. *With it*, our state (with her fertile lands and diversified products) may be made *every thing*. *Without it*, we can comparatively *do nothing*. How long, fellow citizens, shall we shut our eyes to our best interests? How long shall we continue to sleep, while all around us are awake to the importance of this subject? Is there any thing in our atmosphere that forbids exertion? Is our case so hopeless that no relief can be found? We think not. Rely upon it, the fault is ours, and ours only. Nature and nature's God has done (I had like to have said *too*) much for us. Situated as we are, between the extremes of the frigid regions of the north and the enervating climate of the torrid zone, with sounds, bays and rivers running through every part of our state, and all bounded by extensive tracts of the most fertile lands, with a variety of agricultural productions *not equalled by any state in the union*, with mines producing thus far, larger supplies of the precious metals than any other state, why are we thus? The answer, we think, is plain. WE ARE A DIVIDED PEOPLE.

We are taught by history, that "reverend chronicler" of by-gone days, that so long as the Grecian league lasted, those petty states were an overmatch for the untold soldiery of Persia; and yet so soon as discord found its way into their counsels, they became an easy prey to foreign conquest. Let us profit by their experience, and avoid the like errors.

The various *local* interests of our state, warring against plans of *general* improvement, is justly to be compared to the members of the body warring against themselves. If we can be induced to act *in concert*, we may accomplish almost any thing; but we can do nothing without it.

Our extensive sea-board, which, at first sight, might seem to be a great advantage to us, is one cause of the unfortunate divisions among us. The alleged errors in our Constitution is another. It is our intention at present to speak of the first. For the purpose of better explaining ourselves, we may regard the sea-coast as divided into the northern, middle and southern sections. The northern section, consisting of those portions of the state lying on the waters of the Albemarle sound, looks to the damming up of Croatan sound and the opening of the inlet at Nag's Head, as the *ne plus ultra* of public improvement. Do this for them, and they will do every thing you may ask for other points of the state.

The middle section, consisting of the interests on Pamptico and Core Sounds, consider the improvement of Ocracoke navigation, or the establishment of a mart at the town of Beaufort, as all in all to them; and

The southern section look to Wilmington, at to the extension of its commerce, as the consummation of their hopes.

The spirit of compromise, both political and pecuniary, which actuated our fathers in the revolutionary struggle, we hope, has not entirely left us. If not, we do hope that these jarring interests of the east, and the so much needed improvements of the west, may be made to harmonize; and in a future number we propose to show in what way. For the present we would remark, that the proceedings of the Internal Improvement Convention, which met at Raleigh last winter, assured us of one fact, and that was *—that the western members were disposed to aid in any judicious work of public improvement, regardless of its terminating point on the sea board.* This liberality on the part of the west, calls for a like spirit on our part.

We have, it is to be feared, fellow citizens, too long regarded our interests as separate from and hostile to those of the western portion of our state; and so long as this feeling and these views prevail, it is greatly to be feared that nothing will be done. It has been thought that this section of the state, having the advantages of the Virginia improvements at our doors, was hostile to any works not designed to unite with those of that state. It is not so: for while we admire the enterprise of Virginia, we are desirous of imitating her, and have no wish to aggrandize her, at the expense of "our own, our native" state.

We much fear, however, if something be not speedily done, we shall at least lose the benefit of the suggestion first made in this state, of connecting the Atlantic with the waters of the Mississippi, by a rail road across the mountains through Tennessee, and in connection with that state; for we have recently seen, that the Mississippi and Atlantic Rail Road Company have availed themselves of the hint, and have had an engineer despatched by the secretary at war, to survey the route through South Carolina, or in connection with her rail road.

Knowing that short stories are best, and short pieces most apt to be read, we dismiss the subject at present, and as leisure may offer, we propose again to let you hear from HALIFAX.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

[*From our Correspondent.*]

Mouth of the False Washita,
Red River, July 14 1834.

Under the protection of the United States' dragoons, I arrived at this place, three days since, on my way again in search of the "Far West." How far I may *this time* follow the flying phantom, is uncertain. I am already again in the land of the buffalo and the fleet bounding antelope.

We shall start from hence in a few days, and other epistles I shall occasionally drop you from *terra incognita*, for such is the great expanse of country which we expect to range over; and names we are to give, and country to explore, as far as we proceed. We are, at this place, on the banks of the Red River, having Mexico under our eye on the opposite bank. Our encampment is on the point of land between the Red and False Washita rivers, at their junction, and the country about us is a panorama too beautiful to be painted with a pen; it is, like most of the country about us, composed of prairie and timber, alternating in the most delightful shapes and proportions that the eye of a connoisseur could desire. The verdure is every where of the deepest green, and the plains about us are literally speckled with buffalo We are distant from Fort Gibson about 200 miles, which distance we accomplished in ten days.

A great part of the way the country is prairie, gracefully undulating, well watered, and continually beautified by copses and patches of timber. On our way my attention was rivetted to the tops of some of the prairie bluffs, whose summits I approached with inexpressible delight I rode to the top of one of these noble mounds, in company with my friend Lieut. Wheelock, where we agreed that our horses instinctively *looked* and *admired*. They thought not of the rich herbage that was under their feet, but, with a deep drawn sigh, their necks were lofily curved, and their eyes widely stretched over the landscape that was beneath us. From this elevated spot the horizon was bounded all around us by mountain streaks of blue, softening into azure as they vanished, and the pictured vales that intermediate lay, were deepening into green as the eye was returning from its roaming. Beneath us, and winding through the waving landscape, was seen with peculiar effect "the bold dragoons," marching in beautiful order, forming a train of a mile in length. Baggage wagons and Indians (engages) helped to lengthen the procession. From the point where we stood, the line was seen in miniature, and the undulating hills over which it was bending its way, gave it the appearance of a huge snake gracefully gliding over a rich carpet of green.

This picturesque country of two hundred miles, over which we have passed, belongs to the Creeks and Choctaws, and affords one of the richest and most desirable countries in the world for agricultural pursuits.

On the eighth day of our march we met for the first time a herd of buffalo, and being in advance of the command, in company with Gen. Leavenworth, Col. Dodge, and several other officers, we all had an opportunity of testing the mettle of our horses and *our own tact* at the wild and spirited death. The inspiration of the chase took once and alike with the old and the young; a beautiful plain lay before us, and we all gave spur for the onset. * * * *

Since that day the Indian hunters in our charge have supplied us abundantly with buffalo meat, and report says that the country ahead of us will afford us continual sport and an abundant supply.

We are halting here for a few days to recruit horses and men, after which the line of march will be resumed; and if the Pawnees are as near to us as we have strong reason to believe, from their recent trails and fires, it is probable that within a few days we shall thrash them or get thrashed, unless, through their sagacity and fear, they elude our search by flying before us to their hiding places.

The prevailing policy amongst the officers seems to be, that of flogging them first, and then establishing a treaty of peace. If this plan were morally right, I do not think it practicable; for, as enemies, I do not think they will stand to meet us; but, as friends, I think we may bring them to a talk, if the proper means are adopted. We are here encamped on the ground on which Judge Martin and servant were butchered, and his son kidnapped by them but a few weeks since; and the moment they discover us in a large body, they will presume that we are relentlessly seeking for revenge, and they will probably be very shy of our approach. We are over the Washita—the "Rubicon is passed." We are invaders of a sacred soil. We are carrying war in our front—and "We shall soon see, what we shall see."

Great praise is due to General Leavenworth for his early and unremitted efforts to facilitate the movements of the regiment of dragoons, by opening roads from Gibson and Towson to this place. We found encamped at this place two companies of infantry from Fort Towson, who will follow in the rear of the dragoons as far as necessary, transporting, with wagons, stores and supplies, and ready at the same time, to co operate with the dragoons in case of necessity. General Leavenworth will advance with us from this post, but how far he may proceed is uncertain. We know not exactly the route which we shall take, for circumstances alone must decide that point. We shall probably reach cantonment Leavenworth in the fall, and one thing is certain (in the opinion of one who has already seen something of Indian life and country,) we shall meet with many severe privations, and reach that place a jaded set of fellows, and as ragged as Jack Falstaff's famous band.

You are no doubt inquiring, who are these Pawnees, Camanches, and Arapahoes, and why not tell us all about them? Their history, numbers, and limits, are still in obscurity; nothing definite is yet known of them, but I hope I shall soon be able to give the world a clue to them.

If my life and health are preserved, I anticipate many a pleasing scene for my pencil, as well as incidents worthy of reciting to you and the world, which I shall occasionally do as opportunity may occur. Adieu, yours, &c.

GEORGE CATLIN.

From the Southern Christian Herald.

## HAYTI AND ABOLITION.

We perceive that, in the north and west, the Newlight and Abolition papers are pretty generally the same—that there seems to be some kind of affinity between them. It seldom happens that an anti-slavery paper is not a newlight paper. The only reason we can assign for this, is, that men who take shallow views of one subject, are very likely to take partial and contracted views of other subjects. Leaving the master (towards whom they seem to cherish any other than friendly feelings,) out of the question, have they ever considered that they are only plotting the ruin of the poor slave? Abolition would be found to be only another name for extermination. We know of but three ways in which they can dispose of the slave population. One is transportation to Africa, another is to let them remain among us, and a third is to colonize them in some part of the United States. The first is impossible. Were it practicable, it would only be removing slaves from a place where they are clothed, fed, and attended to when sick, or worn down with age, to a sickly climate where they would be without food and clothing, without any to provide for them in sickness or old age—without the necessary implements of industry—and, worse than all, without the disposition; they would inevitably perish, or sink again into the savage life of the native Africans, as the Haytiens are rapidly doing. Were they colonized in any part of the United States, they would sink into poverty, and degradation, and dwindle away, as the people of Hayti have done. These people had every advantage that France in her fanaticism, in her false and extravagant notions of liberty, could bestow. Many of them were educated. The island was fertile, populous, rich, and flourishing. The slaves were set at liberty; and what has been the consequence? They have become indolent and poor. The princely habitations are tumbling into ruins for want of industry to take care of them. The inhabitants themselves have dwindled away from 60,000 to 5,000! How glorious are the results of which abolition may boast! Is it better with the free negroes in the northern states? Is there, amongst them, any of that enterprising and industrious spirit which acquires wealth and influence, and is found in every other race of people? Is it not a fact that they are actually on the decline? These remarks have occurred to us upon reading the following notice of Hayti:

THE CONDITION OF HAYTI.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Falmouth, dated Harbour of Hayti, June 30.

"There is nothing new in this Island, that we can learn. This city, which once contained 60,000 people, (during the French dynasty,) is now in a ruinous state, and can with difficulty count 5,000, including a portion of Boyer's standing army. When under the French, this large island was a perfect garden; but most of the then flourishing coffee and sugar plantations have been suffered to perish, owing to the indolence of the blacks. The French formerly exported from this island large quantities of sugar, but now they do not raise sufficient for home consumption. There are in the city of Hayti many splendid buildings, or remains of such, crumbling to pieces for the want of a few days labor; not more than one tenth part of the buildings are occupied. The streets were once beautifully paved, and had commodious sidewalks, but like every thing else here, they are going to ruin. In short, the inhabitants are too lazy to do any thing but eat, drink, and sleep. There are to be found here many men of opulence, and some few who have been liberally educated, and are truly very intelligent; but the large majority are but little better informed than the same number of monkeys.'

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

The packet ship George Washington, Captain Holdrege, arrived at New York, has brought London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th ult.

Madrid letters dated 9th July, state, that all alarm of the cholera had subsided in the capital. The elections were proceeding peaceably; and the Cortes were to assemble on the 10th. At Xerez, the cholera existed to an alarming extent, there being as many as 100 deaths daily. Andalusia, Murcia, Grenada, and Valencia, were also suffering from the disease.

In France, the retirement of Marshal Soult from the ministry, and the assumed necessity for decided measures respecting Spain, was expected to produce a very strong muster of Deputies at the opening of the session.

According to the Brussels Independent, of the 18th, the plenipotentiaries of the King of Holland and the Duke of Nassau, have signed an agreement consenting to the cession of Luxemburg.

Marshal Soult has been succeeded by Marshal Gerard. Various causes are assigned for the change; some ascribe it to increased infirmity in the late minister, others to cabinet intrigue, under the able management of M. Thiers. It was not expected that this movement in the French administration will in any way affect the relations between that country and England.

Don Carlos is now stated to be at the head of 17,000 men, and to be energetically employed in the necessary preparations for an immediate attack on the forces under Rodil; and, having subdued these, for a bold march upon Madrid. M. Villemur is named as his minister of war; and Zumalacarreguy commander-in-chief, seconded by Benito Eraso. These nominations were made on the instant of his arrival at Elisondo, where Don Carlos issued a proclamation. It appears that the Spanish Prince went by sea to Bayonne, which takes much from the marvellous of his journey, and leaves the proverbial activity of the Parisian police untarnished by an assumed want of vigilance.

The French papers say that before the month shall be expired, intelligence of a conclusive nature must be received from the peninsula; for it cannot suit the interest of either party to delay a decisive engagement.

In Greece, by far the greater number of convents have been suppressed, and the remaining monks and nuns have been collected together in a few convents, just sufficient for their accommodation. The revenues of those that have been suppressed are added to the church funds.

LONDON, Monday evening, July 21.

It has been currently stated this afternoon, that it has been resolved by the English and French governments to render speedy assistance to the Regency of Spain, in order to counteract any measures which may be taken by Don Carlos in Spain, tending to lessen the authority of the government of that country. Under the terms of the Quadruple Treaty, it is asserted that a French army of observation will proceed to the frontier, to be ready to enter Spain at the shortest notice. This statement has met with pretty general belief, and it is further said, that several English vessels of war will proceed to the coast of Spain, there to co-operate with the French troops. It is stated that the Asia, 84, the Donegal, 78, and the Alfred, 52, are to be recommissioned for this service.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st, on the motion that the coercion bill be read a second time, the vote was ayes 146—nays 26.

## TURKEY.

The advices received from Constantinople tend to the belief that at no distant period a collision will take place between the Russians and the Turks. It appears that preparations are going forward in strengthening the fortifications at the Dardanells and the Bosphorus; and it is said that Turkey is concentrating a force of between 25,000 and 30,000 men, for what purpose, however, is at present merely conjectured. The English fleet had landed about 1,200 marines at Smyrna; and it is also said in the advices from Russia, that considerable activity prevails in increasing the Russian navy. In London, these indications are looked upon with a greater degree of jealousy, but an apprehension does not appear to exist to any extent that Russia will, for a considerable length of time at least, attempt to gain any advantages over the Ottoman Government. *Liverpool Paper.*

Constantinople, June 24.

This is a most critical moment for Turkey, and public expectation is therefore on the alert The British fleet, consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, last week went from Vourla up to Smyrna and landed their marines, to the number of 1,000 men, on a tongue of land near that city, where they were reviewed. The people were much excited by the novel spectacle. The fleet subsequently left Smyrna on a cruise. The French fleet is expected daily to join that of Great Britain.

There is great impatience expressed by the Turks, to know when the combined fleets are likely to come to Constantinople. The fortifications of the Dardanells, are said to be in goon repair, and the Turks have also taken care to have the batteries along the Bosphorus placed on the best footing; they have also troops encamped on the same spot where the Russians were stationed last year

The Russians are busy in diplomacy; delay seems their object, because it is evident, they have much to loose in case of an immediate rupture; they, therefore, have engaged the Turks in settling the new Asiatic frontiers, for which purpose, frigates belonging to both Governments, have gone thither.

DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

Frightful excesses have been committed by the populace at Madrid, on the bursting forth of the cholera. As in Paris and elsewhere, the first ravages made by the disorder were believed to be the effect of poison, and it having been suggested that the monks had poisoned the wells, the mob broke into three convents, pillaged them, and massacred several of the monks. The Government had, however, directed vigorous measures against the offenders, and tranquility had been restored and still reigned in Madrid at the date of the last accounts, (9th inst.) A great number of families had, however, fled from Madrid, and a panic prevailed throughout the entire of Castile.

By decree, dated from Ildefonso, the 15th of July, 1834 the convent of St. Frances of Abando, of the city of Bilboa, is dissolved, and its revenues sequestrated; because of the aid given by the friars to the Carlists, and their having actually proclaimed the pretender.

BELGIUM

King Leopold having notified his acceptance to the Spanish Government, the Queen regent of Spain has by a special decree with the Council of Ministers, recognised the king of Belgium, and appointed M. Chevalier P. d'Allematra Ayaiz charge d'Affaires at Brussels.

M. D'Almeda Garett, the Portuguese Minister to Belgium, arrived at Brussels on the 22d of July.

## *Two Days Later.*

*France*—Every thing remains tranquil, but such is the lowering aspect of the political horizon, taken in connexion with the resignation of Soult, that Louis Philip has indefinitely postponed his contemplated tour through the departments, and determined on the immediate convocation of the Chambers for the despatch of business. Strict orders have been given for the seizure of all arms intended for the partisans of Don Carlos.

*Spain.*—There has been no decisive movements as yet in the northern provinces. Don Carlos is recruiting and organizing his forces, and is reported to be advancing, while Gen. Rodil is concentrating the Queen's troops in the vicinity of Pampeluna Gen. Quesada has left the army and returned to Madrid.

*From Mexico.*—Advices from Mexico to the 31st ult. have been received, and their tenor is the same as usual. Santa Anna, the Military Dictator, is carrying every thing before him, and nearly the entire territory of the republic is now subject to his control. *New Yorker.*

## FIRST FRUITS OF ABOLITION.

By the late arrivals at this port from the West Indies, we learn, says the New Haven Herald, some particulars of the emancipation of the slaves in the English Islands, under the act of Parliament for that purpose.

Between the 20th of July and 11th of August, the Governor General of the Windward Islands proceeded to the different places within his jurisdiction, for the purpose of informing the slaves of the nature and condition of the change which was about to take place in regard to their civil and political relations. His plan was to visit the principal estates on the several islands,—to call around him, at each, the most prominent and intelligent portion of the slaves,—to announce the conditions of their emancipation, and enforce upon their minds the principles of good order and submission to the law. At Montserrat and Nevis he was received with that sort of calmness which precedes a storm; but at St. Kitts open demonstrations were given, not only of insubordination to the enactments of the abolition Parliament, but to the local authorities,—and to the Governor General himself, who came only in the 'brief authority of his civil investments. On several of

estates murmurs were made, and on ..., where an overseer attempted to quell ... disturbance, he was severely beaten ... the slaves, in the presence of the Go... nor, who had to move off in some ...aste, to prevent being treated in a simi... manner.

In consequence of these facts, an addi...onal number of troops was ordered from ...arbadoes, together with a sloop of war. Thus things remained until the great day ...f emancipation, the 1st of August. This ...as a day of jubilee, and fasting and ...rayer, according to the different dispo...itions and circumstances of the parties ...oncerned. The 1st was Friday—on Sa...urday the slaves are not required to ...ork—Sunday, of course, is a holiday. Thus three days elapsed in which eman...ipation had no restraint. On the 4th, they were required to go to work on the apprenticeship system, but most of them refused. An additional military and a strong naval force was concentrated at St. Kitts. On the 7th, Martial law was proclaimed—600 marines were landed from the frigates in the harbor—several of the ringleaders of the blacks were arrested, punished with stripes, and six of the principle ones sent off to Bermuda.

# HILLSBOROUGH.

## Wednesday, September 10.

A rencontre took place in Greensborough, Alabama, on the 19th ult. in consequence of some misunderstanding, between Lewis A. Stollenwerck, esq. and Dr. Robert A. Withers, in which the former received a wound from a pistol shot just below the right breast, which caused his immediate death. Dr. W. surrendered himself to the civil authority, and was bound over to appear at the next Circuit Court, where the matter is to undergo a judicial investigation. So says the Green County Sentinel.

This is the second case of the kind which has occurred in that town in about a year. We do not know whether the fault is to be attributed to the laxity of the laws, or to the habits of the people; but the frequency with which accounts of these bloody affrays reach us, seem to indicate that human life is too lightly estimated in all our south-western country. Not many years ago, an editor of a newspaper in Alabama, because he had published something which had given offence, was shot down in the street by a person by the name of M'Clung. A "judicial investigation" was had, and the murderer, if not altogether acquitted, was subjected only to a nominal punishment. We have recently seen an account of another person having been shot by a Mr. M'Clung; whether the same M'Clung who figured in the former transaction we cannot say, but the trifling punishment he received might very well have prepared him for a second offence. And in the case at Greensborough; was the "judicial investigation" of last year, calculated to prevent the repetition of a similar murder this? The law of Eternal Wisdom ordains, that whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed; and can this law with safety be abrogated? The dictates of humanity require that the laws should be so administered as to be a terror to evil doers. The object is not to punish crime, but to prevent it, and how shall this end be effected, except by the exercise of rigid justice? In many cases juries return verdicts for manslaughter, when the facts would have clearly made out wilful murder. This is done from motives of tenderness for the life of a fellow-being; but in thus sparing the guilty, do they not expose the innocent? Should a man who carries about his person a deadly weapon for offensive operations, seeking a quarrel with his neighbor, receive a more favorable judgment than he who retreats a few steps to provide himself a weapon? When a man carries with him offensive weapons, he should be required to show that he used them strictly in self defence.

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Mrs. Van Ness, the lady of the Hon. C. P. Van Ness, American minister at the court of Spain, died at Madrid on the 18th of July, of the Cholera.

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The stock holders of the Bank of the United States, at their triennial meeting on the 1st inst at Philadelphia, passed a vote of thanks to the President of the institution, and the Board of Directors, for the fidelity and skill which they have manifested in the management of the concerns of the Bank. They also revived and continued the resolution adopted at the last triennial meeting, which authorizes the president and directors to make application for a renewal of the charter, and to accept such terms of renewal as they may consider just and proper.

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The Tarborough Free Press states that the building at present occupied by the branch of the State Bank in that place has been purchased for the new Bank, and it is expected that the branch will commence its operations on or before the first of November next.

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In some remarks on the result of the late elections in this state, the editor of the Western Carolinian observes:

The last legislature is charged—we think somewhat unjustly—with having been the most useless that ever assembled under our free government. We hope the next will wipe away the reproach, by doing much that will be remembered, for many generations, with pride and exultation.

The election of a Senator is certainly a matter of no small moment, especially at this crisis of our public affairs; and the members should be careful to elect no one whose talents are humble, whose integrity and patriotism are doubtful, or whose political principles are not known to be adverse to every species of unconstitutional power. But this election, important as it is, ought not to absorb the other great matters that we have indicated.

We wish to see North Carolinians fixed as snugly and comfortably at home, and attracting, when abroad, at least as much attention as the citizens of any other state in the confederacy.

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*New Bank.*—The whole amount of stock, authorized by the charter of this corporation, having been taken, the books of subscription have been closed.

*Raleigh Reg.*

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Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in Congress. The Boston papers intimate the probability of his appointment to the Presidency of Harvard College.

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Capt. R. F. Stockton (of the Navy) has returned to his residence at Princeton, N. J. from a successful visit to Europe to borrow money for the use of the New Jeraey Rail Road and Canal Companies.

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*Death of Gen. Leavenworth.*

Our worst apprehensions for the safety of the expedition to the far West, composed of the regiment of Dragoons, &c. already begin to be realized. Brigadier General Leavenworth, who commanded it in chief, is no more—he died of bilious fever, at a place called Cross Timbers, on the 22d of last month; and one or two other officers are reported to be ill. The command, by the death of General L. devolved on General Dodge, the Colonel of the Dragoons. The first act of his command, we hope to learn, will have been to cause the expedition to trace its steps. We shall await with anxiety further intelligence of its movements.

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Com. Porter.—We are happy to learn that the article copied into our last paper, stating that this gallant old soldier had been attacked with a paralytic stroke, is unfounded. Letters have been received from the Commodore, by his relatives in this county, stating that his disease was harmless, and that he is now convalescent.

*Delaware Republican.*

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*Cholera.*—The New York Board of Health report 24 deaths on the 27th ult., and 26 deaths on the 28th. The number of deaths during the three or four days previous was so small that the board deemed it unnecessary to report.

The Cholera has made its appearance in Columbia, Ten. where there had been three or four deaths on the 15th ult.

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The Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, has been re-appointed one of the Deposite Banks for the Treasury Department.

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The bills of the deposite bank in Alabama are said to be at 15 per cent. discount in Cincinnati, while the bills of any southern branch of the U. S. Bank are at par, and some of them bear a handsome premium.

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*Alabama Elections.*—The Alabama elections have terminated favorably to union and liberty. The Montgomery Advertiser says:—"In almost every county the Union party are elected by overwhelming majorities; the odious doctrine of nullification has been every where denounced by an indignant people."

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*Signs of the Times.*—We see it confidently stated that all the members of the House of Representatives from Indiana, with one exception, have since their return home renounced Jacksonism. The Great West will never again yield its support to that Administration which claims to be strict constructionists in matters tending to the public welfare, and latitudinarian in every thing else!

*Balt. Pat.*

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The Cholera continues to prevail along the whole course of the St. Lawrence, and nearly all the settled villages on the north side of Lake Ontario, and the south side of Lake Erie. At Huron, in that part of Ohio called the Western Reserve, nearly twenty deaths had occurred; and in Lower Sandusky and Cleveland it had extensively prevailed. In the latter place there had been from four to eight deaths daily.

It has also extended its ravages into Texas, and been particularly fatal in Powers and Austin's colonies. It was carried thither from New Orleans, and spread through the country. It entered the town of Labude, which contained about 250 or 270 inhabitants, and in three days there were 145 cases, and 40 proved fatal. Mr. Cobian, the collector, fell a victim; and also two American physicians that resided there. It appeared in the town of Warlough, the first part of July, and it was said that nearly half of the inhabitants died; of a large number of Camanche Indians there, not one escaped. The people fled from their houses to the bushes and prairies. It continued as far as the margin of the Lavacca River and the coast.

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Nashville, August 7, 1834.

The convention were yesterday occupied with the fifth article of the report of the committee of the whole, which relates to the judiciary, and which has undergone some amendments, the most important of which was the striking out of that clause providing that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be classed into three classes and go out of office alternately. The Judiciary system, as it will appear in the new constitution, may now be considered as permanently and definitely established. The judicial power of the state is to be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish. Judges are to be elected by joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. Judges of the Supreme Court to be thirty-five years of age—to be elected for a term of twelve years, and to be re-eligible. Judges of the inferior courts to be thirty years of age—to be elected for a term of eight years, and be re-eligible. Judges and Attorney Generals may be removed by address of two thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature—the ayes and noes, together with the cause or causes of removal, to be entered on the journal. Attorney Generals to be elected by the legislature for a term of six years, and be re-eligible. Clerks of the Supreme and Chancery Courts to be appointed by their respective courts, for a term of six years, and be re-eligible.

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Baltimore, August 28.

*Shocking Occurrence.*—A small girl, living in a respectable family on Fell's Point, arose from her bed, on Thursday night last, and, whilst asleep, walked into the bed chamber of the gentleman and lady of the house. Hearing a noise in his room he repeatedly called to know who was there, but receiving no answer, he seized his gun and fired, and the object fell. On examination it appeared that he had unfortunately killed the little girl, whom he had mistaken for a robber.

*Chronicle.*

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The case of a man called Peter Dean, now in prison at Hagerstown, has excited more than ordinary interest from the peculiar circumstances attending it. Dean, if we remember aright, was arrested some time ago in Ohio, on the testimony of a citizen of Washington county in this state, who recognized him as the murderer of a certain Jacob Hine, in 1822. He was brought to Hagerstown for trial, and many of the citizens are stong in their belief that the prisoner is Dean, the perpetrator of the crime in question. On the other hand, the prisoner firmly denies that his name is Dean. He asserts that his name is William Clarke, that he went from Harford county, Md.—and that he is well known to a number of citizens there. A few days ago a paper was received by the Sheriff of Washington county, signed by a number of highly respectable citizens of Harford, in which they state that there was a man named William Clarke, formerly a resident there; that he had left about eighteen months since, and that if the prisoner is really Clarke, he will be able to give certain answers about persons and events coinciding with those which they had appended to questions to be propounded to him. He was accordingly questioned, agreeably to the suggestion of the Harford signers, and his answers are said to have been satisfactory. He is to be brought before Washington county court on Monday next, under a writ of habeas corpus, when the question of his identity will be determined. Upwards of 60 witnesses have been summoned in the case from Harford, Cecil and Washington counties.

*Balt. Amer.*

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From the U. S. Telegraph.

It would seem that mob law and Lynch's law are becoming favorites at the north. We of the south used to be jeered at, because in some of the frontier counties, the people would now and then take the law into their own hands—but we never had any thing like that at the north. The following extracts from the Lancaster Journal show a little of the same spirit. We will not say but that in the case referred to in the latter extract, the destined punishment was not much out of the way.

"In our quiet village of New Holland, we understand *Lynch's law* was carried into execution last week against a stranger who had given some offence to the inhabitants. The man was taken from his domicil, tarred and feathered in the true Yankee style, marched out of town and let run. We have not heard the cause of this summary proceeding.

"We have heard of another case of an appeal to Lynch's code. A celebrated Philadelphia Doctor, a disciple of the Tappan school, who could not find room for the overflowing of his milk of human kindness in the city of brotherly love, paid a visit to Columbia, in this county, a few days since, prepared, it is said, to deliver a course of amalgamation lectures. A barrel of tar was purchased, and a pillow well stuffed with feathers procured for the occasion. A hint of these proceedings was given to the learned Doctor's friends, who did not keep the secret; and the Doctor not wishing to be exhibited in the costume of a goose, took wing in an easterly direction, and has not been heard of since."

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*Shocking.*—On Sunday last, as two men were bathing in the Thames, at Groton, opposite New-London, Conn. they were attacked by a large shark, and one of them, a black man, was overtaken by the monster, drawn under, and undoubtedly devoured, as he never rose again to the surface. The white man managed to make his way into the sea weed growing on the shore, when the sea cannibal gave over the pursuit, and fell upon the poor negro, who was less lucky in making his escape. The unfortunate fellow's shrieks, while the shark was mutilating his body, were terrible in the extreme.

*N. Y. Courier.*

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New York, September 1.

*Distressing Casualty.*—A domesticated gray squirrel having made its escape, and taken refuge on one of the topmost limbs of the large button-wood tree in the Park, standing close to the fence in front of Lovejoy's Hotel, a number of boys climbed the tree, and were engaged for some hours yesterday afternoon in trying to recapture him. Towards dark, when, finding their efforts unsuccessful, they all quitted the tree except two, one of these, a lad about 14 years old, by the name of Charles Morgan, (the son of a leather dresser, at No. 5 Ferry street,) ascended higher than any of the others had dared, and attempted to knock the squirrel from his perch with a stick. Failing in this, and excited to forgetfulness of his danger, he ventured still higher, and was in the act of grasping the squirrel with his hand, when the slender limb on which he had placed his foot, and another by which he was holding, broke at the same instant! He was at the height of more than 30 feet, and in falling, his chin and head struck upon the spikes of the iron railing below, the point of one of which entered his throat to the depth of three or four inches, while another piereed his temple, and penetrated deep into his brain—keeping him suspended above the ground. Several by-standers sprang to the spot immediately, and with much difficulty released him from his impalement; but life was extinct some moments before this was effected.

*Courier.*

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Maysville, Kentucky, August 21.

*Distressing Accident.*—The Steamboat Nimrod, on Saturday night last, when about fifteen miles above Maysville, struck a rock, the concussion from which caused the steam pipe to explode, by which accident, three children were instantly scalded to death, and six adults received very severe injury, four of whom we learn have since died.

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*New Invention.*—It is stated that a gentleman in Boston has discovered a new species of fire, which produces a most intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water. With this kind of fuel a steamboat can pass the Atlantic, with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steamboat from Providence to New York, by using this fuel, for five dollars.

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It is said that Dr. Hannah, of Washington, has invented an aparatus for removing the stone from the bladder, without cutting or scarcely paining the patient.

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A steam wagon, to run on common roads, the efficacy of which has been proven by repeated trials, has been invented in Massachusetts.

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A man lately attempted to shoot himself, and was so intent upon the undertaking that, standing before the glass, he mistook the reflection for himself—took deliberate aim and fired; and for some time considered himself a dead man.

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Thirty-five thousand emigrants were supported by public charity during the last year in the state of New York.

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INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

The Journal of Madrid, the Athene, publishes a very singular letter respecting a discovery recently made, and which particularly relates to natural history.—It appears that in digging the Canal of Sopena, a rock was found about 8 feet under the surface; and beneath this rock at 18 feet some argillaceous faction was discovered, of which the bones, having the marks of veins and arteries, resembled a whitish piece of stone. This body was 18 feet long (10 inches and 3 lines French.) The head was two feet broad and the chest three feet in breadth. A physician and surgeon examined the body, and recognised it to be a man. Several of the most respectable persons have visited the spot for the purpose of seeing the curiosity. Several persons have supposed that this man of eighteen feet must have lived before the deluge. There is no doubt that the authorities will take care that this relic will be preserved for future examination.

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The storekeeper in York, England, who was lately convicted of manslaughter, having sold to a young man some of Morrison's Hygean Pills which caused his death, has been sentenced to six month's imprisonment. On hearing his sentence he fell back in an agony of tears. The prisoner was a respectable storekeeper and man of character, and in consideration of these facts, so slight a punishment was inflicted. This should serve as a caution to those who vend nostrums.

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*Bad Speculation.*—The Conservative capitalists who lent their money to Don Miguel, are likely to lose every farthing of it. They made the loans after receiving due warning from the Queen's government that they would never be paid, and as the whole of the money has been spent in carrying on the war against her, they can hardly expect that she will pay for the cannon, powder, and bullets with which her soldiers have been despatched. The loans will, therefore, be a total loss.

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The Pope has sent a legate to make concessions to Don Pedro, in order to prevent him from throwing off allegiance altogether.

There is some talk of an European congress being about to take place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general law of Nations, which is said to have been so frequently violated within the last few years.

The committee appointed by the British Parliament, have recommended a grant of £60,000 to be divided among the officers, seamen and marines, who were present at the battle of Navarino.

The taxes levied in England, on *food and drink only*, amount annually to 26 millions sterling, equal to more than 123 millions of dollars.

The new election law of Portugal, allows all men the privilege of voting, except monks, domestics and vagabonds.

So great are the facilities for counterfeiting gold, that in England, where the metal is in circulation, every person in business carries a weight or guage, made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the coins are of a proper size and weight.

*Regal Rites.*—From the Bengal papers we learn that the King of Ava, his Queen, and Court, and indeed the country generally, were engaged in a grand public entertainment, which was to *last forty-nine days*, on the occasion of the daughter of the royal pair having her ears bored!

Madame Malibran has recently entered into an engagement with the Milan opera for five years. According to its tenor, she receives a house, a table with six covers, an equipage, and fourteen thousand pounds.

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## DIED,

In Wake county, on 25th ult. Mr. Morris Evans, aged one hundred and five years. Also, at an advanced age, Mr. Benjamin Barham.

In Greensborough, Alabama, on the 19th ult., after a protracted but severe illness, Mr. William Young, printer, formerly of this place.

At the residence of Dr. Sutherland, in Sumter county, Alabama, on the 18th ult. Mr. Alexander Hamilton Henderson, son of Alexander Henderson, esq. of Rockingham county, in this state.

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### FLAX SEED.

95 CENTS will be given for clean FLAX SEED, delivered at Harris's Mill on Flat River, fifteen miles east of Hillsborough, or 90 cents delivered at Messrs. Moore's store in Hillsborough.

ROBT. HARRIS.

September 9th. 38--3w

### To Bridge Builders.

ON the 27th of this month (September) will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge across Haw river at Shallow Ford; at which time the terms and specifications will be made known.

George Hurdle,
Benjamin Hurdle,
Chesley F. Faucett,
William Murray,
Jacob Somers,
} Commissioners

Sept. 9. 39—

### ATTENTION!!

*To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.*

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 17th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 18th at 11 o'clock you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs. Each captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JEFF. HORNER, *Col.*

September, 8. 39—

### Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Anderson Wilson for for forty dollars, dated in 1828 or 1829, payable one day after date, to Elizabeth Grahams. All persons are forewarned from trading for the said note, as I have received payment in full from said Wilson.

ELIZABETH GRAHAMS.

Set. 9. 39—3wp

### NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid two notes of hand, drawn by James B. Johnston in favor of the subscriber, each for $88:88, both of which were on the same paper, and due on or about the years 1831 and 1832. If any credits are endorsed they are not now recollected. All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and the said James B. Johnston from paying the amount due thereon to any person but myself, as I have never made any transfer of the same.

WILLIAMSON BURTON.

Sept. 9. 39—3w

### STRAY.

TAKEN up by Joseph Murray, living four miles west of Woody's ferry, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a dark Sorrel MARE, four years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, a small white spot in her forehead, and her mane lays on the left side.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

August 29. 38—3w

### TO RENT,

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated.

Inquire at this Office.

August 5. 33—

## THE BETTER LAND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"I hear thee speak of the better land,
Thou callest its children a happy band;
Mother! oh where is that radiant shore?
Shall we seek it, and weep no more!
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire flies glance through the myrtle boughs?"
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or, mids't the green Islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange, bright birds, on their starry wings,
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away, in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And diamonds light up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleam forth from the coral strand?
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?
—"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy,
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy:
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrows and death may not enter there:
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
Far beyond the clouds and beyond the tomb,
—It is there, it is there, my child!"

## *The Man with the* ——

A MYSTERY.

"All the world's a stage."—*Shakspeare.*

(Concluded.)

We reached the inn, where the passengers were impatiently awaiting our appearance; accordingly 'him of canvass' bustled in to perform his self-imposed commission, and as I was following rather more leisurely, the barmaid crossed my path. Now be it known that I have a warm heart towards a pretty barmaid, so I lovingly chucked her under the chin in passing, whereat she reddened like the sun in a fog, and flouncing by, muttered, 'Humph! I should'nt have thought of the likes of that indeed, from a scrubby outside passenger!'

At this moment, my fellow 'outsider' returned, and, first nodding, he took her round the neck, and gave her a hearty buss, in return for which she simpered and dropped a low courtsey. He passed on, and I remarked—'I see you have not an objection to all outside passengers.'

'Oh, indeed! that's a very different thing—that's the gentleman with the—'

'How dare you be gossiping there, you saucy minx!' shrieked the landlady, 'why don't you give a glass of ale to the gentleman with the—?"

The guard sounded such an infernal peal with his horn at that moment, that I lost the sentence. 'Now, gentlemen, if *you* please,' said coachey, 'I can't wait another moment for Hemperor of the Hingies.'

The sun was then setting behind a long range of low hills; it was indeed a beautiful scene: as we bounded along the road, I jocularly commented upon the extravagant imagery used by poets when speaking of sunset. 'Sir,' said canvass, 'were the brains of Milton, Shakspeare, and all the poets that ever existed made into one, it could not produce a figure of fancy worthy the subject; does it not remind us of God, and impart some idea of his glory? And what can equal or delineate our thoughts at such a moment? The glorious sun! I have seen him in Persia sink like one of the scarlet lilies which spring from the soil, whilst in Greece he sets like a ball of St. Paul's newly guilded; in Arabia he looks like a copper tea kettle, and at the North pole like a globe of silver, with the new moon shining upon it. There I have looked up, all pale and cheerless as he shone, and fancied him a guardian spirit come to chase away the gloom that for months had kept all beneath cold and dark, but in other places, (Chimborazo's heights, for instance,) I've stood and laughed as he rolled like a ball of fire at my feet, and triumphantly told him that his presence was not needed until morning. I remember luxuriating in the most genuine sunset feelings, a few summers ago; it was at Genoa, and the scene is still before my eyes, with the freshness of an actually witnessed object. Not a tree—not a leaf—not a blade of grass, but possessed a poetic charm, and conjured up images never to be forgotten. The lake lay calm and placid as a sleeping infant before me; mountain towered above mountain until the very clouds were pierced with their heights, and I thought while contemplating them, of the mighty structure which men in the olden time designed should reach heaven. Around me waved the foliage of many a noble tree, like plumed giants, bowing a courteous welcome. From afar, the breeze came laden with sweets as delicious as the perfumed gales that scent a Persian garden, and every fresh swell was accompanied by a faint note of music! In the distance, about a dozen peasants, male and female, were dancing; but the great space between us rendered their forms so indistinct, so aerial, that they appeared like a band of spirits wantoning through the air, to greet the evening. Beyond these, on the summit of a little hill, was defined the form of a young cavalier, in bold relief against the sky, whilst the slender, graceful form of a girl was bent with affectionate interest towards him; and above all this—this assemblage of the beautiful and grand—the gallant and lovely—shone the setting sun, so large, so georgeously bright, so magnificently sublime, that my soul filled with wild ideas: I thought myself in Paradise, *with the eternal eye gazing upon me!* But even this,' he continued, 'was inferior to what I felt when, on returning to England, I saw the sun set beneath the billows which lave its shores—the shores of my own nativity!'

'And what mighty fine thing did you compare that to?' sourly and sarcastically inquired the man in sables.

'To a jolly, red-faced old buck, who having worn out his jacket in our day's service, was descending to renovate it in oil of tar against the morrow. There's poetry for you, my old raven,' said canvass; 'what think you of that, old deadalive?'—and he gave him a slap on the back that made him groan again. A roar of laughter at the expense of the man in black, enlivened us, for some time, until our spirits waned as the evening closed in, and our eye-lids felt heavy with sleep. The gentleman in black was the first to drop off, and after him followed the ditto in canvass, comfortably reposing against the luggage, leaving the officer and myself to pursue our own reflections. Now, it struck me, was the time for learning who my friend in canvass was, and accordingly I anxiously asked the military gentleman by my side for a solution of the enigma. He smiled and replied, 'it is very simple—from what you have no doubt already remarked—that is from the circumstance—you see of—'

'Exactly; but that is what I want to see.'

'Why, in consequence of which, you see, he is not unaptly designated the *man with the*—' at this moment the coach deviated most ominously from the perpendicular, and at the next, crash, crash went the axletree, and away went the passengers in all directions, like a flock of pigeons. I just remembered myself with outstretched legs and pinions essaying my first flight across a hedge, and alighted with singular dexterity on a heap of manure in an adjoining field.

'Every mother's son of you whose bones are broken, scream out for dear life,' cried the man in canvass at the top of his voice, starting upon his feet, with a presence of mind that was surprising, considering he had been asleep the moment before. After a pause, he added, 'then give three cheers for our escape!' With that he waved his hat to the time of '*hip, hip, hip,*' to which we all joined chorus, hurraying like schoolboys at a breaking up, or rather in our case, at a breaking down. Whilst yet the air vibrated with our acclamations, a sight at once supernatural and harrowing, met our startled gaze. It was the spectral appearance of a figure rising slowly from the earth, and attired in white from top to toe; of the same chilling hue were likewise its hair, face and hands! It furnished no mean idea of Lot's wife when she became a pillar of salt.

'Angels and ministers of grace defend us!' exclaimed our facetious friend—though now somewhat shaken, as the pallid spectre approached—'art thou a minister from heaven, or ghost from hell!'

'I am the gentleman in black,' whined out the frightful figure, in a piteous tone.

'The devil you are!' exclaimed canvass significantly; 'then in future let no man say that two and two are not five, or black is not white;' but perceiving that the preacher was in some pain, having fallen down a shallow chalk pit by the way side, he humanely proffered his assistance in supporting him to the nearest village. As it was not more than eleven o'clock, the coachman proposed that we should endeavor to get the damage repaired that night, and then the half hour which had been previously *wasted* at the inn—such was the gentleman's idea of things—might be accounted for to the proprietor, as being occasioned by the accident.

'With all my heart; you may lie through a deal board if you like,' said the man in canvass, quickening his pace. We soon reached a cluster of houses, with a pretty grass lawn in front, and the whole animated by a sparkling moon. With very little trouble we soon gained assistance of a carpenter and blacksmith, and whilst the dislocated member of our vehicle received the benefit of their professional skill, the passengers made themselves as happy as possible with the materials around them.

I shall merely observe here, that during our short stay in the village, the man in canvass prevented an elopement—reconciled a father to his daughter and her lover—turned a magistrate into a laughing stock for all the bumpkins within a league of his residence—knocked down a constable—knocked up a parson—paid the fees of a wedding—lit up a bonfire—and completely astonished the natives; sometimes uttering the sentiments of a god in a poet's language—sometimes drawing tears from all eyes by his pathos, and not unfrequently using the epithets and perfofming the antics of a buffoon. However, I must hasten to my journey's end

On reaching Dover I secured the only vacant bed room at the inn where we put up, and then descended into the parlor to skim the papers. I had scarce read the first paragraph of a very interesting murder, when 'mine host' entered, and with some confusion informed me through the inadvertency of his waiter he had not been informed that I had taken the bed until he had unfortunately let it to a traveller.

'Then the traveller must vacate and go elsewhere,' said I, leaning back and crossing my legs with all the complacency of a man that 'pays his way,' being satisfied of my indubitable right to the tenement.

'*Not for the world, sir,*' said the landlord.

I stared at the fellow; and then rejoined, 'Is he of so much consequence to the prosperity of your establishment that you would thus infringe the laws of right?'

'I must own that he is, sir; why 'tis the man with the—I meant to say—sir, I beg your pardon, the gentleman is your fellow passenger.'

Down went the paper from my hold in a twinkling. 'The man with a what?' said I.

'Dear me, sir, is it possible! Did you never notice his—'

'Landlord, fill us another bottle, look sharp, and let it be of the right sort, d'ye hear!' hiccupped a young spark in a high key, seated amid a knot of officers.

This was another man of consequence, I suppose, for Boniface immediately left me to attend him, at which my equanimity was so disturbed that I resolved to take possession of my room *coute qui coute*, and bar it against all intruders whether in canvass jackets or in the livery of Belzebub. Full of ire, I sprung up the stair case, and on reaching the landing place, I found my door open and the man of tar coolly seated within. He had a huge purse before him, made of the same materials as his dress, into which he was thrusting handfulls of Napoleons.

'Who's there? oh! come in,' said the occupant of my apartment in a breath. 'I was just balancing my accounts, and find that I owe you a shilling; (he had borrowed one for some purpose or other on the road,) there it is, and now die where I may, no man can point at my grave and say I owe him a *shilling*, ha! ha! eh?' so saying he put a shilling into my hand.

'You are an irresistible person be you who you may,' said I, my mortified feelings brightening into good humor, 'and you must know human nature well to make such use of it.'

'I don't know that my method is simpler than you suppose. Human nature seems to me to be very like a pack of cards, continually shifting position and playing old tricks; nevertheless always having its share of trumps, which reconciles me to it. Yes, sir, there are hearts of gold every where; yet there is a lust after wealth abroad that commits an infernal lot of mischief. When young I was reckoned a virtuous youth; but was poor; so the noses of folks who passed me turned astronomer; you understand? they gazed intently on the heavens whenever I was near. With that I damned them for a set of money loving asses, and very consistently turned my own thoughts towards the scraping up of riches. In process of time I got me a sac of canvass, mind, and I crammed it with stores of gold, and when I told the world what I had done, good lord how the disinterested creatures flocked around me, and I laughed mightily in my sleeve. I was soon, however, heartsick, and dropped the superfluity of a name; I set out upon my travels, taking with me the talisman to the hearts of all men—GOLD. Since then all climates have been familiar with me, and it is only the reflection that many fellow inheritors of my native soil are panting for what I have so liberally dispensed to foreigners, that I began to think it my bounden duty to raise smiles in our own land before creating broad grins in another.'

'And yet you are going to France,' observed I.

'Because I have important business there. This metal which can dry a widow's tear, and bend a proud man's neck, is now destined to work miracles with affairs in Gallia—I go to—'

'What?' said I, as he appeared to check himself.

'To look at the French pigs—they are elegant animals, arn't they? and have smaller waists and thinner legs than our vulgar, home bred swine. Must be off at day break, though—so good night.' So saying, this singular bowed me very civilly out of my own room; but as I was at the door I determined on another struggle to gratify my curiosity, which had become little short of intense. 'Excuse me, sir,' said I, 'but since I have had the pleasure of your company, I have witnessed so much happiness conferred, such joy has followed your footsteps, that perhaps you will do me the favor to say to whom I am indebted for so many hours of gratification.' The man of canvass placed both hands to enclose my ear as though to ensure the secrecy of what he was about to unfold, and whispered '*The man with the*—CANVASS BAG.'

*Serpents in a Pile in South America.*

In the savannas of Izacubo, in Guiana, I saw the most wonderful, the most terrible spectacle that can be seen; and although it be not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveller has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passages: while I preferred to skirt the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned full gallop, and called to me. 'Here sir, come and see serpents in a pile.' He pointed out something elevated in the middle of the savanna or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said, 'this is certainly one of the assemblages of serpents which heap themselve on each other, after a violent tempest; I have heard of these but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously, and not go too near.' When we were within 20 paces of it, the terror of our horses prevented our near aproach, to which, however, none of us were inclined.

On a sudden, the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissings issuing from it; thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their venomed darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remained at its post, and appeared to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode round it, to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought to find what could be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpents, dreaded some colossal enemy, which might be the great serpent, or the caynean, and that they reunite themselves after having seen this enemy, in order to attack or resist him in a mass.

*Humbolt.*

A BRAVE WOMAN.

Extract from an address delivered at Newport, N. H. Feb 25, 1834, by the Rev. Orren Tracy.

An amiable lady, the wife of a sea captain, accompanied her husband several times across the Atlantic. On one of these voyages, the captain became dangerously ill. At the same crisis, the vessel was overtaken in a gale, which blew for several days with tremendous violence. For a while the brave sailors endured the greatest hardships and privations without complaining. At length, however, they became discouraged, and refused to obey orders. The alarmed mate immediately made the captain's wife acquainted with the affairs; and begged that the captain might if possible come on deck: for, added he, the sailors will break open the spirit room, and if they do all—all is lost, and not a soul on board can be saved. Ordering the mate on deck, the lady seized her husband's pistols, and placed herself before the door of the spirit room. Soon the desperate tars came rushing down together; but before they reached the bottom of the stairs, their attention was arrested by the sight of this female, and they came suddenly to a stand. Pointing her pistols at the foremost, and raising her voice, she assured them that the first man who dared take another step, should be laid dead on the floor! And then in a mild and winning tone, she said; "Come, my lads, you have done bravely, the blow is almost over, run to your duty, the ship shall be saved and you shall not loose your reward." Filled with admiration at the conduct of the female, rather than with the fear of death, the sailors bowed respectfully, gave three cheers, and returned on deck. The gale soon abated, and the ship was saved Ladies, shall the ship be saved, or shall she sink? If saved at all, you must guard the spirit room.

*A Rich Reward.*—The truth of the Proverb that "there is nothing lost by doing a charitable action," is forcibly exemplified by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, who furnishes a sketch of the life of I. C., a respectable member of the Society of Friends. This individual, it appears, at the age of 18, walked forty miles to put himself apprentice to a certain trade; a ferry intervened, and he had no money to pay the fare, but a kind hearted woman lent him four pence. He learned his trade, and experienced various vicissitudes of fortune, until he finally settled in New York, where he amassed a large fortune, and retired from business. In gratitude to the woman who had lent him four pence, he schooled all her children, and gave her a pension of one hundred dollars per annum, which, by a provision in his will, she is to receive during her life. This is more than compound interest on the sum originally lent.

*Occupation.*—The cure for maladies like yours, is employment: "Be not solitary, be not idle," was all that Burton could advise. Rely upon it, life was not given to us to be spent in dreams and reverie, but for active useful exertion; exertion that turns to some account to ourselves, or others—not laborious idleness. (I say nothing of religion, which is between the heart and its Creator.) This preaching is, I know, foolish enough, but let it pass. We have all two educations, one we have given to us—the other we give ourselves; and after a certain time of life when the character has taken its play, it is idle to attempt to change it.

*Randolph's Letters.*

*Pretty Good.*—Tip was a tippler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar rooms, taking every opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his peculiar way, when a glass was mixed, and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass and slip slily off. The ostler had called for a glass of brandy, when Tip came in. He immediately thought of a trick, and left his brandy upon the bar, while he stepped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty, and exclaimed, "Brandy and opium! enough to kill forty men!—Who drank that poison I had prepared?" Tip was frightened—"I" stammered he. "You are a dead man," says Brush. "What shall I do?" said Tip. "Down with a pint of lamp oil!" answered Brush—and down went the pint of oil, and Tip not only got over the poison, but tippling too.

*The Marriage Covenant.*—An eastern paper of the 17th ult. contains a caution, by George Perkins of Biddeford, forbidding all persons "harboring or trusting his wife Christiana," inasmuch as she had left his bed and board, and "refused the marriage covenant." In reply to this, the abused lady, who seems to have taken refuge among the muses, publishes the following:

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

When George would whip me night and day,
(If it wan't for that I shouldn't,)
I took my bed and went away—
And pray who's there that would n't?

CHRISTIANA PERKINS.

*Biddeford, Aug. 2.*

The best practical rule of morality is, never to do but what we are willing all the world should know.


**The Presbytery of Orange** will meet at Greensborough, on Wednesday, the 17th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
August 10. 34—

**The Synod of North Carolina** will hold its next stated session at Oxford, commencing on Tuesday the 7th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.
August 10. 34—

**A Camp-Meeting will be** held at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, about six miles south east from Ruffin's bridge, to commence October 4th.

**Also, at the Sandy Creek** Camp Ground, near Troy's Store, Randolph county, to commence October 17th. Brethren in the ministry are earnestly invited to attend.
August 26. 36—

**WANTED,**
A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH.
Apply at Chapel Hill, to
WM. D. KIRKSEY.
August 27. 36-tf

**CABINET FURNITURE.**
THE subscribers have on band, and will continue to manufacture, at the shop lately occupied by Findey & Faucett.
***All kinds of Furniture,***
viz.
Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, Bedsteads, Work Tables, Washstands, &c.
all of which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.
All articles which may be wanted and not on hand, will be made on short notice, and old Furniture repaired with neatness and despatch.
THOS. FAUCETT,
N. JEFFERS.
August 26. 36—3w

***GOODS for sale at COST.***
THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his Mercantile Business as soon as possible, will sell his
**Entire Stock of GOODS,**
***at and under Cost.***
To Country Merchants an opportunity is offered of buying at the New York prices, and on long credit if desired.
All persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given
DAVID YARBROUGH.
August 10. 34—4w

**PRINTING OFFICE**
***For Sale.***
A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.
July 8. 30—

**NOTICE.**
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to make an immediate settlement of the same. Mr. Thomas Clancy, who has taken charge of and will in future conduct the business recently carried on by the subscriber, will receive any monies due me. All who fail to make settlement by the 1st of October, will find their accounts or notes in the hands of an officer.
WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.
August 11. 34—

**Five Cents Reward.**
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of July last, a bound boy by the name of ISELEY WARD, about thirteen years of age. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. A reward of five cents will be given to any person who shall return him the subscriber, but no expenses paid, nor thanks.
**Anderson Hall.**
August 10. 35—3wp

**NOTICE.**
ALL persons indebted to WM. F. STRUDWICK & CO. and WM. F. STRUDWICK individually, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
July 22. 31—

**NOTICE.**
ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.
Thos. Jeff. Faddis.
April 29. 30—